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GRADUATE SCHOOL

EDUCATION FOR A
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Newsletter

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May 17, 1963

CALENDAR OF EVENTS

May 27-June 1 Registration for Summer Session

June 4 Faculty Luncheon

Federal Government Relationships with Higher Education



Photographer Richard Lichens of the USDA Motion Picture Service caught this picture of Dr. Wayne O. Reed during the question period.

Selective, stimulative, transitional--these comprise the three key words that define the proper role of the Federal Government in its relations with higher education in the United States, according to Wayne O. Reed, Deputy Commissioner of Education. Dr. Reed spoke informally at the Faculty Luncheon of the Graduate School, May 7, filling an engagement originally made for Commissioner Francis Keppel, who was detained at a Congressional hearing and thus prevented from appearing.

Government education and training programs are very much in the spirit of the times, said Dr. Reed, "literally, for a Nation that progresses is one with a book in its hand." The established colleges and universities oppose degree-granting functions within the Federal establishment. The Federal Government should support rather than endeavor to duplicate them, added Dr. Reed. He declared the Graduate School is performing a very important function of continuing lifelong learning for Government employees. "If the Graduate School did not exist," he added, "one would have to be created." Dr. Reed thanked the Graduate School for providing courses in management and supervision in which a total number of 60 executives in the Office of Education participated, including Dr. Reed himself.

Dr. Reed reviewed recent developments of higher education in its role of service agency to the people. Students no longer have to be in full time attendance on a campus in order to earn degrees. He saw a future tie up between the universities and the training programs in Government and industry. The growth of "mothering institutions," which approve and grant credit from other institutions, is a relatively new development and may lead to the actual "dual" granting of degrees. Generally, Federal institutions--other than the Navy, Army, and Air Force Academies--cannot confer degrees, although their work is recognized for promotions and sometimes college credit on a transfer basis. Purdue University now offers an advanced degree in engineering to selected Air Force Academy graduates through an arrangement under which candidates spend seven months in residence.

Faculty queries put during the question period evoked interesting and significant responses from Dr. Reed. In reply to a question regarding the need for training in public administration, possibly a National College of Public Administration, the speaker said there was no question of the need for trained personnel in this area but he had reservations as to the desirability of the Federal Government setting up such an institution. Courses now being given by the Graduate School and other Federal programs can be logged into established degree-granting institutions.

In response to a question regarding resistance to Federal grants on the part of private educational institutions, Dr. Reed replied that this attitude is passing--most of them now favor loans and grants from the Federal Government. "Federal aid is no longer a case of if, but of when, and in what form," he commented.

The danger of degrading the humanities in an era in which science and technology are emphasized was brought up by a faculty member, and Dr. Reed replied that Commissioner Keppel was also much concerned with this possibility. We cannot neglect the humanities despite the growing need for science and technology, he emphasized.

One of the faculty group spoke of the fine laboratories in the Federal establishment available to students of science working for degrees in colleges and universities, and Dr. Reed commented that the educational institutions would welcome "with open arms" an opportunity to use these facilities.

The quantitative aspect of contemporary education was mentioned, and over-education in particular things questioned. Dr. Reed replied that the problem was one that was difficult in a pluralistic society such as

ours, but nevertheless he felt it to be in the best interest of the country to rely on the traditional free choice of students even when financial assistance was provided in individual cases.

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In Summer Session One May Travel A Good Deal by Staying Home

Reading over the descriptions of our Summer Session courses I was reminded of a much-quoted passage from Walden: "I have traveled a good deal in Concord." Just as Thoreau found it possible to learn much by staying home, so could we by registering in one or more of our Graduate School Summer Session courses. Members of our faculty and committees are invited to pass the word along to those who may be interested.

Most Summer Session classes will meet in the comfortable, air-conditioned rooms of the USDA Administration and South Building. Classes begin during the week of June 3 and continue for 10 weeks unless otherwise stated in the schedule. Registration will be in Room 1031, South Building during the week of May 27-June 1.

For those whose bent is Modern Language, highly qualified teachers offer a choice of French, German, Russian, and Spanish, as well as English. Taught by instructors whose first language is the one they teach, these courses provide special opportunity to students home from college, persons who plan to travel abroad, and those who are to be attached to foreign missions.

Art lovers will have a choice of two courses this summer--Pencil Sketching and Water Color Painting, taught by the artist and art teacher, James V. Cupoli, and History of Art in America, taught by Roger Selby, art historian. Mr. Cupoli does most of his teaching out-of-doors, taking his students to sketch or paint along the C & O Canal or other beauty spots in and around Washington. Mr. Selby's course surveys American painting and sculpture from the 17th to the 20th Centuries. A course in Popular Photography affords amateur photographers sound advice on how to take good pictures using their own cameras. Norman L. McCullough of the Research Analysis Corporation is the instructor.

Exceptionally attractive to adults desiring to broaden their cultural horizons through study and discussion are five non-credit courses offered only in Summer Session:

Discovering Modern Poetry, taught by Kenton Kilmer of the Library of Congress. (Mr. Kilmer's father was the poet Joyce Kilmer.)

Exploration of the Universe, taught by Fred Schulman, Chief of the Nuclear Electric Power Systems, the National Aeronautics and Space Administration, and Douglas L. Worf, Director of Scientific Requirements, the Martin Company.

World Politics, taught by Stuart H. Sweeney, a Maryland attorney. The course will help the student to understand issues and events in the international arena.

Philosophy and Modern Man, taught by Alexander Rode, a teacher and writer, examines ancient and contemporary philosophy as an influence on modern thought.

United States Foreign Policy explores contemporary foreign policy in terms of interrelationships of major problems confronting our government. Miss Ruth Russell of the Senior Staff of the Brookings Institution will teach the course.

A variety of courses designed primarily to help government employees improve performance on their jobs are to be offered in the Summer Session. Among these are courses in grammar and writing, literature, information methods, speech, mathematics, statistics, administrative procedures, shorthand, and accounting.

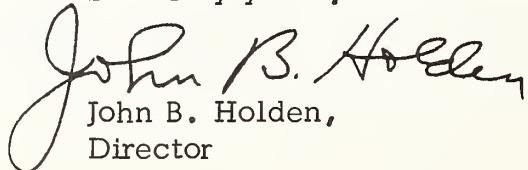
The social sciences are represented in the Summer Session with two courses, one each in psychology and economics. General Psychology will be taught by Richard S. Fitzpatrick of the U. S. Information Agency. A new course, Strategic Resources and Bases of National Power, will be taught by Carey B. Singleton, Economic Research Service, USDA.

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We are happy to join Agricultural Marketing Service in celebrating the 50th anniversary this month with special events marking half a century of service to farmers, industry, and the consuming public. The Office of Markets, fore-runner of AMS, was established in May 1913. Through the years many of our faculty and committee members in the Graduate School have been drawn from the staffs of these agencies, latterly consolidated in Agricultural Marketing Service.



Sincerely yours,


John B. Holden,
Director